THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 18.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Spahr, Baker, in Fourth-Street, between Market and Ferry streets.

THE HOUSE, next door to the above, now in the tenure of Mr. Clayland.

THE HOUSE, in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, now occupied by Captain Young.

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The terms will be very moderate.—Possession will be given on the 1st of April.

George Poe, Jr.

Jan. 9, 1824.—3

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In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
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ALSO,
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Which he will sell Low for CASH.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t.

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Robert Scott, }

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TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

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Francis Cooper,
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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAUM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1823—tf.

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CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL,	GINGER,
COFFEE,	ALSPICE.
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,	PEPPER,
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—*ALSO, IN STORE*—
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Possession will be given on the first of April next.

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3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
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Prices when the materials are found by the employer

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2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Junista Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.
	tf

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823 —1y.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated DR DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy
September 5, 1823—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern employment.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824—tf.

Foreign.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The late Foreign News. From English papers to the 29th of November, we have compiled the following summary.

Spain. The following are the Ministers appointed by the King: Don Victor Saez., first Secretary of State; Don Govira de la Torre, Minister of Justice; Don San Juan, Minister of War; Don Marie Solara, Minister of Marine; and Don Juan Erio, Minister of Finance.

A private letter from Madrid states, that the government was collecting new victims with which to follow up the sacrifice of Riego. The Ultra Royalists do not hesitate to exult in the certainty that not one cent of the Constitutional loan will ever be paid.

The Tribunal of the Inquisition would not, it is said, be re-established. The Bishops were charged to see that Religion be observed and respected in all its purity.

Advices from Estramadura represent that Empecinado was still in arms, and would not listen to any terms; he was at Alcantara with a respectable force, and had an action with Morales, who is reported to have suffered some loss.

The Austrians were not tranquil, and new parties were formed, which it was feared might unite in arms.

The public mind at Madrid was much excited on the subject of South America.

Great Britain. Capt. Parry is to proceed on another voyage of discovery, In his first voyage, Capt. P. discovered an opening after entering Lancaster sound, which he did not enter, but proceeded straight forward, beset with ice and dangers, in a North-Westerly direction. The board of Admiralty have resolved, that this inlet shall be examined, and Capt. P. is to proceed in his old ship the Hecla.

It is also in contemplation to send out two land expeditions to assist in the discovery of a North West Passage; one is to be commanded by Capt. Franklin, and to proceed by the same route as formerly undertaken by Mackenzie, and the other to ascertain whether there be not a contiguity of land between the Wager and Coppermine rivers. Capt. Lyon has volunteered his services for the latter undertaking, which is not as likely to be interrupted as the former.

Much surprise was excited at Plymouth, by the arrival there of Gen MINA, in a *French* vessel of war.

Naval preparations, says the Plymouth Journal, continue in arsenals, and more especially of our largest ships. The St. Vincent of 120 guns, is fitting at this port with extraordinary haste; a great many shipwrights are employed upon her, and it is expected she will carry a flag.

Admiral Cockburn is expected to take a command on the South American station.

The British Monitor of Nov. 24, says, that the Spanish Government is making immense preparations, to re conquer its Colonies, (and no one disputes its right so to do) is true. But if any other powers shall assist Spain to reduce her Colonies by force—then Great Britain will declare those Colonies independent. And, having formed this determination, still less will she permit any cession of South American Territory to be made by Spain. The Continental Powers aware of this determination of the British Cabinet, will therefore not risk the peace of Europe, by lending their aid to Spain.

Ireland. Excesses continued to be committed in Ireland. Several arrests had taken place under the insurrection act. The typhus fever had broken out in some of the districts.

The distinguished friend of Spanish liberty *Villameuva*, and some members of the late Cortes, have arrived in Ireland.

Greece. The truth of the report, which announced the capture of the Castle of Corinth by the Greeks, is further confirmed by an arrival from Zante.—The Turkish garrison, consisting of 800 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

The Globe and Traveller says, Greece, as well as South America, it is said, is to be the subject of a congress. If so, alas for Greece! She has shown herself able to withstand her infidel enemies—she has been able to make her way under the frowns or neglect of the Christian Sovereigns; but if the Holy Allies combine to bless her after their paternal fashion, even the skill and bravery and perseverance she has shown, will hardly avail her.

France. The "Pacificator of Spain," (the Duke d'Angouleme,) was to arrive at Versailles on the 2d of December, where 15,000 men would be assembled to escort him to Paris.

Germany. The Emperor of Austria is expected to visit Milan in the middle of February. He will be accompanied by his court, and all the foreign ambassadors.

On the 13th ult. the first steam boat used on the Danube, commenced its voyage from Vienna, for the city of Pest in Upper Hungary, where, notwithstanding its exposure to one of the most violent storms of wind, it arrived safe on the morning of the 16th. It was greeted on its arrival with a salve of artillery.

The marriage of the Princess Eliza of Bavaria, to the crown Prince of Prussia, was celebrated by proxy at Munich, on the 16th of November, she was to be married at Berlin on the 29th.

Russia. It was currently reported at St. Petersburgh, Oct. 31, that a new Ministry would shortly be organized, to be designated the Ministry of the Imperial House; and that the Wolchoasky, Chief of the Imperial Staff, would be appointed President.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany 1,	dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Easton	do	Newburgh,	1
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	1
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	1
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran.	1
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	1
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	8
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt. 2	dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	1
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	do
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	do
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabetht	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	do
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexan.	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches,	1
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Illinois.		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Bank of Illinois		**Connecticut.**	
Missouri.		Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Tennessee.		Bridgeport,	1 dis.
State bk. and Bran.	50	Middletown bank	1
Nashville bank,	do	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Michigan Ter.		Derby bank,	do
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	**Massachusets.**	
N. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	4½	Springfield,	3 dis.
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	Salem,	do
S. Carolina.		Worcester,	
Charleston 5 & up	3	Other Massachusetts notes	1
Rhode-Island.		**Vermont.**	
Providence banks,	3	Burlington,	
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	**N. Hampshire.**	
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Generally	
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Georgia.			
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½		

JAMES M. BRUNOT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Jan. 16.—3&eo5

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *Three per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1824—[Jan. 9—6t]

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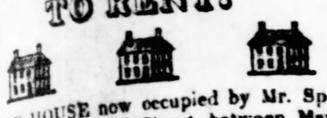

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Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }

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MARTIN RAHM.

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CONSISTING OF

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COFFEE,	ALSPICE.
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1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,	8 cts. per yd
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
2 do. do.	4
1 do. do.	2
Hanging paper,	12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,	25
Whitewashing.	37½ cts pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.

tf

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simnie Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartanard Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated DR DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy

September 5, 1823—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern employment.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824.—tf

Foreign.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The late Foreign News. From English papers to the 29th of November, we have compiled the following summary.

Spain. The following are the Ministers appointed by the King: Don Victor Saez, first Secretary of State; Don Govira de la Torre, Minister of Justice; Don San Juan, Minister of War; Don Marie Solara, Minister of Marine; and Don Juan Erio, Minister of Finance.

A private letter from Madrid states, that the government was collecting new victims with which to follow up the sacrifice of Riego. The Ultra Royalists do not hesitate to exult in the certainty that not one cent of the Constitutional loan will ever be paid.

The Tribunal of the Inquisition would not, it is said, be re-established. The Bishops were charged to see that Religion be observed and respected in all its purity.

Advices from Estramadura represent that Empecinado was still in arms, and would not listen to any terms: he was at Alcantara with a respectable force, and had an action with Morales, who is reported to have suffered some loss.

The Austrians were not tranquil, and new parties were formed, which it was feared might unite in arms.

The public mind at Madrid was much excited on the subject of South America.

Great Britain. Capt. Parry is to proceed on another voyage of discovery. In his first voyage, Capt. P. discovered an opening after entering Lancaster sound, which he did not enter, but proceeded straight forward, beset with ice and dangers, in a North-Westerly direction. The board of Admiralty have resolved, that this inlet shall be examined, and Capt. P. is to proceed in his old ship the Hecla.

It is also in contemplation to send out two land expeditions to assist in the discovery of a North West Passage; one is to be commanded by Capt. Franklin, and to proceed by the same route as formerly undertaken by Mackenzie, and the other to ascertain whether there be not a contiguity of land between the Wager and Coppermine rivers. Capt. Lyon has volunteered his services for the latter undertaking, which is not as likely to be interrupted as the former.

Much surprise was excited at Plymouth, by the arrival there of Gen MINA, in a *French* vessel of war.

Naval preparations, says the Plymouth Journal, continue in arsenals, and more especially of our largest ships. The St. Vincent of 120 guns, is fitting at this port with extraordinary haste; a great many shipwrights are employed upon her, and it is expected she will carry a flag.

Admiral Cockburn is expected to take a command on the South American station.

The British Monitor of Nov. 24, says, that the Spanish Government is making immense preparations, to re conquer its Colonies, (and no one disputes its right so to do) is true. But if any other powers shall assist Spain to reduce her Colonies by force—then Great Britain will declare those Colonies independent. And, having formed this determination, still less will she permit any cession of South American Territory to be made by Spain. The Continental Powers aware of this determination of the British Cabinet, will therefore not risk the peace of Europe, by lending their aid to Spain.

Ireland. Excesses continued to be committed in Ireland. Several arrests had taken place under the insurrection act. The typhus fever had broken out in some of the districts.

The distinguished friend of Spanish liberty *Villamevva*, and some members of the late Cortes, have arrived in Ireland.

Greece. The truth of the report, which announced the capture of the Castle of Corinth by the Greeks, is further confirmed by an arrival from Zante.—The Turkish garrison, consisting of 800 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

The Globe and Traveller says, Greece, as well as South America, it is said, is to be the subject of a congress. If so, alas for Greece! She has shown herself able to withstand her infidel enemies—she has been able to make her way under the frowns or neglect of the Christian Sovereigns; but if the Holy Allies combine to bless her after their paternal fashion, even the skill and bravery and perseverance she has shown, will hardly avail her.

France. The "Pacificator of Spain," (the Duke d'Angouleme,) was to arrive at Versailles on the 2d of December, where 15,000 men would be assembled to escort him to Paris.

Germany. The Emperor of Austria is expected to visit Milan in the middle of February. He will be accompanied by his court, and all the foreign ambassadors.

On the 13th ult. the first steam boat used on the Danube, commenced its voyage from Vienna, for the city of Pest in Upper Hungary, where, notwithstanding its exposure to one of the most violent storms of wind, it arrived safe on the morning of the 16th. It was greeted on its arrival with a salvo of artillery.

The marriage of the Princess Eliza of Bavaria, to the crown Prince of Prussia, was celebrated by proxy at Munich, on the 16th of November, she was to be married at Berlin on the 29th.

Russia. It was currently reported at St. Petersburgh, Oct. 31, that a new Ministry would shortly be organized, to be designated the Ministry of the Imperial House; and that the Wolchoasky, Chief of the Imperial Staff, would be appointed President.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany 1	dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Easton	do	Newburgh,	1
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	1
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	1
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran.	1
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	1
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	8
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	1
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	do
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	do
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabetht	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	do
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers'bk. Alexan.	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Illinois.		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Bank of Illinois		**Connecticut.**	
Missouri.		Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Tennessee.		Bridgeport,	1 dis.
State bk. and Bran.	50	Middletown bank	1
Nashville bank,	do	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Michigan Ter.		Derby bank,	do
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	**Massachusets.**	
N. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	4½	Springfield,	3 dis.
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	Salem,	do
S. Carolina.		Worcester,	do
Charleston 5 & up	3	Other Massachusetts notes	4
Rhode-Island.		**Vermont.**	
Providence banks,	3	Burlington,	
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	**N. Hampshire.**	
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Generally	
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Georgia.			
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½		

JAMES M. BRUNOT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Jan. 16.—3&eo5

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *Three per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1824.—[Jan. 9—3t]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1824.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

On the 5th inst. at Joseph Miller's, in Franklin township, the following persons were elected officers of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, for the current year:

President—Jeremiah Murray, Esq.

Managers—Charles Johnston, Robert Carothers, Dr. Benjamin Burrell, Joseph Miller, Samuel Jack, William Guthrie.

Treasurer—John A. Gilchrist.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMETS.

Mr. Maclean,—You mistook my handwriting, in my remarks on the Comet, so far as to print Porcyon for Procyon, and to say that the comet was of the first instead of the third magnitude. I subjoin a few remarks for this week's paper, on comets in general.

The orbits of 98 comets have been calculated, and the periods when they may be expected to appear are ascertained.—Some of these comets have their perihelion very near to the sun, and retire from the sun, and return to him almost in the same straight line. 24 of them have their perihelion within the orbit of Mercury; 34 of them between Mercury and Venus; 21 of them between Venus and the earth; 15 of them between the earth and Mars; 3 of them between Mars and the asteroids; and 1 of them near to Jupiter.

After Copernicus showed the true system of the heavens, and after Kepler gave rules for the calculation of the distances of the planets, the comets were for some time supposed to move in parabolic orbits, and never to revisit the regions through which they had once passed. The sagacious mind of Newton, however, added to the grandeur of the planetary system, a new feature of sublimity in the hindred paths of the comets: and since his time, the elliptical orbits which he ascribed to them, have received accessary proofs, not only by the observations made directly on the comets themselves, but from the evidence of analogy, by a more minute application of the principle of gravitation to every part of the planetary system. The comets move in very eccentric ellipses.

Some, from our old books, speak with unbounded admiration of Halley's prediction of the return of the comet of 1456, 1531, 1607, and 1682: yet it is not in Halley's calculations that the astronomer of the present day, sees all the reasons for his admiration respecting the return of this comet. Halley did know that this comet passed through the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn; and as its period between 1531 and 1607 was 76 years and 66 days, and between 1607 and 1682 only 74 years and 328 days, he did account for the difference in the two periods by the action of these planets on the comet in question: But it was after the solution of the problem of the three bodies, that Clairant, applying his solution of that problem to the motion of this comet, told us that Saturn retarded it 100 days, and Jupiter 518 days, and that it would reach its perihelion on the 13th of April, 1759. The comet reached its perihelion on the 13th of March, one month earlier than he had assigned to it. He revised his calculations, and reduced his error to 22 days, and afterwards to 19 days; and had he known accurately the quantity of matter in Saturn, he would have reduced it easily to 13 days. Thus is confirmed by the return of this comet, the universality of the principle of gravitation, and the possibility of calculating the periods of the comets.

That comets are very light bodies is now universally acknowledged by philosophers. The chief proofs are the detention so long of the comet mentioned by Jupiter and Saturn, and the absorption by Ceres and Pallas of the comet of 1770. The aphelion of this comet was a little beyond the orbit of Jupiter, and its period was five years. It was observed during several revolutions: but in 1770 it entirely disappeared, and has never been seen since.—In watching it, as it last passed outward from the sun, it was observed to pass at equal distances between Ceres and Pallas, which were both in their nodes at the time; and ever afterwards, while the comet is annihilated, these planets exhibit atmospheres, the one 675, and the other 468 miles high; while the two other asteroids in their vicinity, (which by their position at the time could not come in for a share of the spoils) have no atmosphere at all. To speak therefore of all comets being extremely dense bodies, as the most of philosophers after Newton have done, is extremely inaccurate; and directly opposite to the views of Euler, Pingre, La Place, &c. respecting all the comets.

That the tails of comets, according to Mairan's view, which many a number of years ago, warmly pled for, are made out of the atmosphere of the sun, is by La Place demonstrated to be impossible. La Place demonstrates that the atmosphere of the sun (if he has any) cannot extend beyond the circle which would be described by the centre of a body which would move round him in the time he turns on his axis, viz. 25 days—a circle which would be far within the orbit of Mercury, whereas comets have tails beyond our earth and even Mars. The nucleus of comets being extremely rare, can have little attraction on their atmosphere; and Euler supposes that the impetus of the rays of light from the sun, drives back their atmosphere and then they are reflected from it, and thus form the comæ—and as the impetus is the greater the nearer to the sun the comet approaches, so the tail becomes the brighter and longer as the square of the distance decreases, and is always turned away from the sun.

Many inquiries have been made respecting the use of comets. Some philosophers have supposed that they are intended by nature to carry heat from the sun throughout the solar system; and this appears the most natural conjecture that we can form respecting the cause of their vast eccentricity. We must not, however, suppose that this is to any of the planets with which we are acquainted; for, as we have seen, the comets are such small bodies that all the heat they could diffuse, at the distance they always pass the known planets, could produce no effect. The present comet, which does not appear ever to have been observed before, is at such a distance, that, like all which have been before seen, it can physically produce no effect on our atmosphere, or on our earth, or on human affairs. One of the ends of nature, in the formation of comets, undoubtedly is, to excite our wonder by the vast distances to which they proceed through space, and they are letters in the alphabet of nature, to teach us the boundless distance to the nearest of the fixed stars, within whose influence, in their greatest excursions of a thousand years, they never come; and, if in those regions of space to which they go, there be, (as it is highly probable there are) planets invisible to us, to their dreary and cold abodes, the rapid flight of comets from the sun, may be intended to carry some particles of his enlivening heat; and the time of the slow moving planet, and rapid race of the comet, may be so adjusted, that the former comes nearly in contact with the latter to receive its kindly favor.

Many have said that the comets are quite harmless bodies in every respect: but as a little cold water has deprived of life the criminal on whose neck it has been dropped, and when imagination clothed it with the edge of the hatchet; so ignorance may have many a pang when nature is showing the variety and grandeur of her works.

Political.

CIRCULAR.

To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens,—The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative, must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest, which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are, no doubt, aware that from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe, in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office, has been made by what is called a Congressional caucus, composed of the republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the *general consent of the republican party throughout the nation;* but the events which took place in 1816, *at the last caucus nomination*, together with subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension among the republican party in a majority of the states, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, *on that ground*, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that *the will of the people is the highest political authority*, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts.—Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defects in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but even becomes *unacceptable to a majority of them*, it would be contrary to every principle of republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it.—Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect acordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a Congressional caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the states, which give a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states consider themseves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a congressional caucus; and in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by all the republicans in all the states which are opposed in principle to the mode. From this it is evident, first, that the representation in any caucus which could now be convened, would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in Congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is; and secondly, that any nomination made by a minority of the republican representatives in Congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any usage or expression of public opinion to give it sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissentions in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injuriously affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations upon the propriety of pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any *partial meeting* of members of Congress that might attempt a nomination.—The assemblage of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, and its representation very defective, the party would neither attempt nor desire to exercise, any control over its proceedings, which thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in such cases, become pledged to support him, though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interests, and so incompatible with obligations which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature deliberation, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the republican party, by a rigid adherence to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us, at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting or caucus of members of Congress to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

And in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

THOMAS PATTERSON,
DANIEL UDREE,
GEORGE PLUMER,
JOHN FINDLAY,
JOHN BROWN,
S. D. INGHAM,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
JOHN TOD,
THO. J. ROGERS,
ROBERT HARRIS,
JAMES WILSON,
SAMUEL M'KEAN,
D. H. MILLER,
WM. FINDLAY.

Washington, January 6, 1824.

CONVENTION AT HARRISBURGH.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature, at Harrisburgh, on Saturday night, the 10th inst., as promulgated by Joseph Lawrence chairman, and James Todd, secretary:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania to elect in the several senatorial districts and in the city of Philadelphia and several counties of the state, a number of delegates equal to the number of senators and representatives in the Legislature, to meet at Harrisburgh on the *fourth day of March next*, to form an electoral ticket to be supported by the democratic party at the ensuing election for electors of President and Vice President, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient and proper on the occasion.

Resolved, That, as it is important that every county in the state should be represented in the proposed convention, that if any district or county shall fail to elect delegates in the manner mentioned in the preceding resolution, it shall be considered as authorizing the democratic senators and representatives from such district or county to attend and act in said convention.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Democracy.—Some people have a fashion of continually mouthing this word, and claiming exclusive devotion to the principles it indicates, when their actions exclusively prove, that they do not possess the principles, and therefore are not entitled to the name they advocate.

What does the term democracy imply? A government of the people. Let us see then, how the practice of these exclusives squares with the definition.

The election of President of the U. States is consigned to the people, through electors to be chosen by them for that purpose. The power of selection is included in that of election: consequently the nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President is essentially with the people.

The citizens—and the *democratic* citizens too—have indicated their preference for a particular candidate for President; they have taken measures in many counties preparatory to the election of delegates who are to meet in Huntingdon, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket—and in the county of Westmoreland the delegates have been appointed.

Now, under such circumstances, what would be the conduct of a real democrat? Why, he would attend the meetings in his particular county: he did not prefer the manner of forming the electoral ticket, or the time or place of meeting of electors, or the delegates proposed, or the candidate for President, with a view to whose election the electors would be chosen—if he differed from his fellow-citizens in all, or either of these respects, he would enforce his views, and use every exertion for the adoption of the course of his choice. If he failed in this, and every thing was conducted fairly, he would submit to the will of the majority. Would not a real democrat above all things, avoid bringing any extraneous influences into operation, to thwart the purpose of the people? That he as surely would.

But what has been the conduct of certain of the *exclusives* in the legislature of Pennsylvania? Do they permit the people to take their own course, in this matter, so strictly belonging to themselves? No. Less than 100 of the members meet in conclave; and a majority of these say to the people, your delegates shall not meet at Huntingdon—they shall not meet at the time you propose—they shall not nominate the candidate of your choice: but they shall meet at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March, and nominate such electors as we shall direct, who shall be pledged to support the Presidential candidate of our choice.

This is the plain English of the resolutions adopted by the self styled democratic members of the Legislature, on Saturday night last. They might as well have said—but it would not have answered for effect—"We are here met in a committee room of the State Capitol, fewer in number than one of your county meetings, and not *really* more enlightened. We, however, are prominent men, bearing *by implication*, the weight of 1500 men's wit upon each of our shoulders: we look for consideration for ourselves or friends with the person who shall be elected President: to remain passive in the case, and be thrown into the shade by a set of clod-hoppers; to have it supposed at Washington city, that the vote of Pennsylvania was the spontaneous voice of the people, given without our agency or influence would never, never do. To the end, therefore that our pride, our ambition, and our cupidity may be gratified,

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Extract of a Letter—"Harrisburgh, January 10.

"A meeting of the democratic members of the legislature was held last evening in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol, and was pretty well attended. Two of the members from Westmoreland, Messrs. Wise and Clarke, I know were not present. The meeting was regularly organised when Mr. Jonathan Roberts recommended the adoption of a resolution, requesting our delegates in Congress to assist in promoting a Congressional caucus. This proposition was rejected, there not being more than six or eight members in favor of the measure.—Several of Mr. Crawford's friends then withdrew.

"From what I can learn here, I have reason to believe that there is a republican jealousy existing between the friends of Crawford and Calhoun. Gen. Ogle attended the meeting for a time, but left it, protesting against every species of caucusing. He stated to some of his friends that he only waited on the gentlemen to inform them, that they could not hoodwink the people, and any measure they might adopt to frustrate the election of Jackson, would react and injure their own candidates, as he was decidedly the favorite of the people.

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[*Westmoreland Republican.*

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Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 12.

The resolution, authorizing the distribution of the State Map, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Shearer in the chair, and agreed to, but so amended, as to direct, the maps for the counties to be put up in the offices of the Prothonotaries, instead of the county commissioners; and striking out the part which directed a map to be forwarded to the Governors of the several States. The second reading of the resolution was postponed, in order to afford time to ascertain how many maps were in possession.

Mr. Ogle moved a reconsideration of the vote, negativing the bill for the relief of Agnes Crawford, widow of an officer of the revolutionary war.—Mr. Ogle made an affecting appeal to the House in favor of the claim of Mrs. Crawford; who had herself rendered considerable services to the country.

Mr. Todd observed, that the old soldiers afforded as popular a theme, at the present day, as the raking up the tombs of the prophets did among the Jews. Mr. T. argued that the widows of officers were entitled to no more than those of soldiers. Mrs. Crawford now received a pension, and to increase it, would bring forward a multitude of petitions of the same character.

Mr. Ogle rejoined: It was not because she was the widow of an officer, but on account of her personal services, that this addition ought to be made to her pension.

Mr. R. Smith said there was no proof of her services; and as old soldiers were not allowed pensions without presenting proof, nothing ought to be granted without, in this case; and made some further remarks in reply to Mr. Ogle.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to; when on motion of Mr. Todd, the name of Molly M'Cauley was inserted in the bill, and, so amended, it passed to a third reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The bill, an act to increase the pensions of Agnes Crawford and Molly M'Cauley, in consideration of their extraordinary and patriotic services during the revolutionary war—was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Reed called up his resolution—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for further improvements in the state map.

Mr. R. stated the object of the resolution. After Mr. Melish's death the Secretary of the commonwealth and Surveyor general contracted with Mr. Tanner for striking off the maps. Mr. Tanner had ascertained that great improvements might be made in the plate at a trifling cost. They were particularly defective in relation to Somerset, Cambria, and Warren. But it was doubtful whether the Secretary and the Surveyor general could contract for making the alterations. Mr. Tanner had taken no impressions since the plates came in his possession, under the expectation of being authorized to make them more perfect.

The resolution was agreed to, and Read, Knight and Beeson were appointed the committee.

Mr. Clarke's resolution, referring it to the committee on the judiciary system to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to special bail being given for a stay of execution, that the defendant or defendants shall be required to give a bond with sufficient surety for the forthcoming of any goods or chattels, that may have been, or might be levied on, at the time of entering such bail—was considered and agreed to.

An animated debate took place upon the report and resolutions brought in by Mr. Baker, and recommending alterations in the election laws—1, defining who shall be considered a voter between the age of 21 and 22 years—2, prescribing what shall be taken as proof of having paid taxes—3, declaring that the neglect to assess shall not deprive a citizen of the right of voting—4, dispensing with the production of certificates of naturalization.

Mr. Read spoke ingeniously and strongly against these propositions, on constitutional grounds, and on the ground of expediency.

Mess'rs. F. Smith and Baker supported them. Before a decision was had the hour for selecting a State Treasurer, arrived, when the question was postponed.

William Clark was this day re-elected State treasurer.

State Legislature. The committee on banks of the House of Representatives, have agreed to report a bill, and appointed a committee to draw it up, rechartering the banks of 1814, which have sustained their credit, and asked for a renewal of their charters. A bonus, payable in 3, 5, and 8 years, will be required of the banks, instead of the interest upon the dividend paid under the existing law.

The bill for appointing two additional judges of the supreme court, is the order of the day for Wednesday next, on its second reading in the Senate.

On Monday a bill passed both houses, to cure, their neglect in not appointing tellers, on Saturday last, to officiate at the election of State Treasurer, on Tuesday. At the election, William Clark was unanimously re-elected.—*Chronicle.*

A person remarking on the circumstance of Gen. Jackson's being present at Mrs. Adams's *rout*, observed that he believed it was the first time Gen. Jackson had been *routed.*—*Wash. City Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1824.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

On the 5th inst. at Joseph Miller's, in Franklin township, the following persons were elected officers of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, for the current year:

President—Jeremiah Murray, Esq.

Managers—Charles Johnston, Robert Carothers, Dr. Benjamin Burrell, Joseph Miller, Samuel Jack, William Guthrie.

Treasurer—John A. Gilchrist.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMETS.

Mr. Maclean,—You mistook my handwriting, in my remarks on the Comet, so far as to print Porcyon for Procyon, and to say that the comet was of the first instead of the third magnitude. I subjoin a few remarks for this week's paper, on comets in general.

The orbits of 98 comets have been calculated, and the periods when they may be expected to appear are ascertained.—Some of these comets have their perihelion very near to the sun, and retire from the sun, and return to him almost in the same straight line. 24 of them have their perihelion within the orbit of Mercury; 34 of them between Mercury and Venus; 21 of them between Venus and the earth; 15 of them between the earth and Mars; 3 of them between Mars and the asteroids; and 1 of them near to Jupiter.

After Copernicus showed the true system of the heavens, and after Kepler gave rules for the calculation of the distances of the planets, the comets were for some time supposed to move in parabolic orbits, and never to revisit the regions through which they had once passed. The sagacious mind of Newton, however, added to the grandeur of the planetary system, a new feature of sublimity in the hindred paths of the comets: and since his time, the elliptical orbits which he ascribed to them, have received accessary proofs, not only by the observations made directly on the comets themselves, but from the evidence of analogy, by a more minute application of the principle of gravitation to every part of the planetary system. The comets move in very eccentric ellipses.

Some, from our old books, speak with unbounded admiration of Halley's prediction of the return of the comet of 1456, 1531, 1607, and 1682: yet it is not in Halley's calculations that the astronomer of the present day, sees all the reasons for his admiration respecting the return of this comet. Halley did know that this comet passed through the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn; and as its period between 1531 and 1607 was 76 years and 66 days, and between 1607 and 1682 only 74 years and 328 days, he did account for the difference in the two periods by the action of these planets on the comet in question: But it was after the solution of the problem of the three bodies, that Clairant, applying his solution of that problem to the motion of this comet, told us that Saturn retarded it 100 days, and Jupiter 518 days, and that it would reach its perihelion on the 13th of April, 1759. The comet reached its perihelion on the 13th of March, one month earlier than he had assigned to it. He revised his calculations, and reduced his error to 22 days, and afterwards to 19 days; and had he known accurately the quantity of matter in Saturn, he would have reduced it easily to 13 days. Thus is confirmed by the return of this comet, the universality of the principle of gravitation, and the possibility of calculating the periods of the comets.

That comets are very light bodies is now universally acknowledged by philosophers. The chief proofs are the detention so long of the comet mentioned by Jupiter and Saturn, and the absorption by Ceres and Pallas of the comet of 1770. The aphelion of this comet was a little beyond the orbit of Jupiter, and its period was five years. It was observed during several revolutions: but in 1770 it entirely disappeared, and has never been seen since.—In watching it, as it last passed outward from the sun, it was observed to pass at equal distances between Ceres and Pallas, which were both in their nodes at the time; and ever afterwards, while the comet is annihilated, these planets exhibit atmospheres, the one 675, and the other 468 miles high; while the two other asteroids in their vicinity, (which by their position at the time could not come in for a share of the spoils) have no atmosphere at all. To speak therefore of all comets being extremely dense bodies, as the most of philosophers after Newton have done, is extremely inaccurate; and directly opposite to the views of Euler, Pingre, La Place, &c. respecting all the comets.

That the tails of comets, according to Mairan's view, which many a number of years ago, warmly pled for, are made out of the atmosphere of the sun, is by La Place demonstrated to be impossible. La Place demonstrates that the atmosphere of the sun (if he has any) cannot extend beyond the circle which would be described by the centre of a body which would move round him in the time he turns on his axis, viz. 25 days—a circle which would be far within the orbit of Mercury, whereas comets have tails beyond our earth and even Mars. The nucleus of comets being extremely rare, can have little attraction on their atmosphere;and Euler supposes that the impetus of the rays of light from the sun, drives back their atmosphere and then they are reflected from it, and thus form the comæ—and as the impetus is the greater the nearer to the sun the comet approaches, so the tail becomes the brighter and longer as the square of the distance decreases, and is always turned away from the sun.

Many inquiries have been made respecting the use of comets. Some philosophers have supposed that they are intended by nature to carry heat from the sun throughout the solar system; and this appears the most natural conjecture that we can form respecting the cause of their vast eccentricity. We must not, however, suppose that this is to any of the planets with which we are acquainted; for, as we have seen, the comets are such small bodies that all the heat they could diffuse, at the distance they always pass the known planets, could produce no effect. The present comet, which does not appear ever to have been observed before, is at such a distance, that, like all which have been before seen, it can physically produce no effect on our atmosphere, or on our earth, or on human affairs. One of the ends of nature, in the formation of comets, undoubtedly is, to excite our wonder by the vast distances to which they proceed through space, and they are letters in the alphabet of nature, to teach us the boundless distance to the nearest of the fixed stars, within whose influence, in their greatest excursions of a thousand years, they never come; and, if in those regions of space to which they go, there be, (as it is highly probable there are) planets invisible to us, to their dreary and cold abodes, the rapid flight of comets from the sun, may be intended to carry some particles of his enlivening heat; and the time of the slow moving planet, and rapid race of the comet, may be so adjusted, that the former comes nearly in contact with the latter to receive its kindly favor.

Many have said that the comets are quite harmless bodies in every respect: but as a little cold water has deprived of life the criminal on whose neck it has been dropped, and when imagination clothed it with the edge of the hatchet; so ignorance may have many a pang when nature is showing the variety and grandeur of her works.

Political.

CIRCULAR.

To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens,—The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative, must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest, which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are, no doubt, aware that from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe, in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office, has been made by what is called a Congressional caucus, composed of the republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the *general consent of the republican party throughout the nation;* but the events which took place in 1816, *at the last caucus nomination*, together with subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension among the republican party in a majority of the states, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, *on that ground*, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that *the will of the people is the highest political authority*, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts.—Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defects in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but even becomes *unacceptable to a majority of them*, it would be contrary to every principle of republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it.—Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect acordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a Congressional caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the states, which give a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states consider themseves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a congressional caucus; and in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by all the republicans in all the states which are opposed in principle to the mode. From this it is evident, first, that the representation in any caucus which could now be convened, would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in Congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is; and secondly, that any nomination made by a minority of the republican representatives in Congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any usage or expression of public opinion to give it sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissentions in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injuriously affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations upon the propriety of pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any *partial meeting* of members of Congress that might attempt a nomination.—The assemblage of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, and its representation very defective, the party would neither attempt nor desire to exercise, any control over its proceedings, which thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in such cases, become pledged to support him, though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interests, and so incompatible with obligations which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature deliberation, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the republican party, by a rigid adherence to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us, at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting or caucus of members of Congress to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

And in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

THOMAS PATTERSON,
DANIEL UDREE,
GEORGE PLUMER,
JOHN FINDLAY,
JOHN BROWN,
S. D. INGHAM,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
JOHN TOD,
THO. J. ROGERS,
ROBERT HARRIS,
JAMES WILSON,
SAMUEL M'KEAN,
D. H. MILLER,
WM. FINDLAY.

Washington, January 6, 1824.

CONVENTION AT HARRISBURGH.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature, at Harrisburgh, on Saturday night, the 10th inst., as promulgated by Joseph Lawrence chairman, and James Todd, secretary:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania to elect in the several senatorial districts and in the city of Philadelphia and several counties of the state, a number of delegates equal to the number of senators and representatives in the Legislature, to meet at Harrisburgh on the *fourth day of March next*, to form an electoral ticket to be supported by the democratic party at the ensuing election for electors of President and Vice President, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient and proper on the occasion.

Resolved, That, as it is important that every county in the state should be represented in the proposed convention, that if any district or county shall fail to elect delegates in the manner mentioned in the preceding resolution, it shall be considered as authorizing the democratic senators and representatives from such district or county to attend and act in said convention.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Democracy.—Some people have a fashion of continually mouthing this word, and claiming exclusive devotion to the principles it indicates, when their actions exclusively prove, that they do not possess the principles, and therefore are not entitled to the name they advocate.

What does the term democracy imply? A government of the people. Let us see then, how the practice of these exclusives squares with the definition.

The election of President of the U. States is consigned to the people, through electors to be chosen by them for that purpose. The power of selection is included in that of election: consequently the nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President is essentially with the people.

The citizens—and the *democratic* citizens too—have indicated their preference for a particular candidate for President; they have taken measures in many counties preparatory to the election of delegates who are to meet in Huntingdon, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket—and in the county of Westmoreland the delegates have been appointed.

Now under such circumstances, what would be the conduct of a real democrat? Why, he would attend the meetings in his particular county: if he did not prefer the manner of forming the electoral ticket, or the time or place of meeting of electors, or the delegates proposed, or the candidate for President, with a view to whose election the electors would be chosen—if he differed from his fellow-citizens in all, or either of these respects, he would enforce his views, and use every exertion for the adoption of the course of his choice. If he failed in this, and every thing was conducted fairly, he would submit to the will of the majority. Would not a real democrat above all things, avoid bringing any extraneous influences into operation, to thwart the purpose of the people? That he assuredly would.

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"*Be it resolved*, That as the month of May is a very pleasant time to travel, the time of meeting of the delegates shall not be in that month

"*Resolved*, That, as the month of March is the most boisterous, cold and changeable above head and miry under foot, of any month in the year, that the delegates shall meet in that month

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Legislature of Pennsylvania.

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Monday, Jan. 12.

The resolution, authorizing the distribution of the State Map, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Shearer in the chair, and agreed to, but so amended, as to direct, the maps for the counties to be put up in the offices of the Prothonotaries, instead of the county commissioners; and striking out the part which directed a map to be forwarded to the Governors of the several States. The second reading of the resolution was postponed, in order to afford time to ascertain how many maps were in possession.

Mr. Ogle moved a reconsideration of the vote, negativing the bill for the relief of Agnes Crawford, widow of an officer of the revolutionary war.—Mr. Ogle made an affecting appeal to the House in favor of the claim of Mrs. Crawford; who had herself rendered considerable services to the country.

Mr. Todd observed, that the old soldiers afforded as popular a theme, at the present day, as the raking up the tombs of the prophets did among the Jews. Mr. T. argued that the widows of officers were entitled to no more than those of soldiers. Mrs. Crawford now received a penston, and to increase it, would bring forward a multitude of petitions of the same character.

Mr. Ogle rejoined: It was not because she was the widow of an officer, but on account of her personal services, that this addition ought to be made to her pension.

Mr. R. Smith said there was no proof of her services; and as old soldiers were not allowed pensions without presenting proof, nothing ought to be granted without, in this case; and made some further remarks in reply to Mr. Ogle.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to; when on motion of Mr. Todd, the name of Molly M'Cauley was inserted in the bill, and, so amended, it passed to a third reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The bill, an act to increase the pensions of Agnes Crawford and Molly M'Cauley, in consideration of their extraordinary and patriotic services during the revolutionary war—was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Reed called up his resolution—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for further improvements in the state map.

Mr. R. stated the object of the resolution. After Mr. Melish's death the Secretary of the commonwealth and Surveyor general contracted with Mr. Tanner for striking off the maps. Mr. Tanner had ascertained that great improvements might be made in the plate at a trifling cost. They were particularly defective in relation to Somerset, Cambria, and Warren. But it was doubtful whether the Secretary and the Surveyor general could contract for making the alterations. Mr. Tanner had taken no impressions since the plates came in his possession, under the expectation of being authorized to make them more perfect.

The resolution was agreed to, and Read, Knight and Beeson were appointed the committee.

Mr. Clarke's resolution, referring it to the committee on the judiciary system to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to special bail being given for a stay of execution, that the defendant or defendants shall be required to give a bond with sufficient surety for the forthcoming of any goods or chattels, that may have been, or might be levied on, at the time of entering such bail—was considered and agreed to.

An animated debate took place upon the report and resolutions brought in by Mr. Baker, and recommending alterations in the election laws—1, defining who shall be considered a voter between the age of 21 and 22 years—2, prescribing what shall be taken as proof of having paid taxes—3, declaring that the neglect to assess shall not deprive a citizen of the right of voting—4, dispensing with the production of certificates of naturalization.

Mr. Read spoke ingeniously and strongly against these propositions, on constitutional grounds, and on the ground of expediency.

Mess'rs. F. Smith and Baker supported them. Before a decision was had the hour for selecting a State Treasurer, arrived, when the question was postponed.

William Clark was this day re-elected State treasurer.

State Legislature. The committee on banks of the House of Representatives, have agreed to report a bill, and appointed a committee to draw it up, rechartering the banks of 1814, which have sustained their credit, and asked for a renewal of their charters. A bonus, payable in 3, 5, and 8 years, will be required of the banks, instead of the interest upon the dividend paid under the existing laws.

The bill for appointing two additional judges of the supreme court, is the order of the day for Wednesday next, on its second reading in the Senate.

On Monday a bill passed both houses, to cure, their neglect in not appointing tellers, on Saturday last, to officiate at the election of State Treasurer, on Tuesday. At the election, William Clark was unanimously re-elected.—*Chronicle.*

A person remarking on the circumstance of Gen. Jackson's being present at Mrs. Adams's *rout*, observed that he believed it was the first time Gen. Jackson had been *routed.—Wash. City Gaz.*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1824.

☞ The Pittsburgh POST-OFFICE is removed to the dwelling-house of the Post-Master, in *Second*, a few doors east of Market-Street.

President's Message.—In answer to the call of Congress for information respecting the intention of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late American colonies, and the disposition of any government to resist such combination, Mr. Monroe states, in a Message dated the 12th inst. "I possess no information on that subject, not known to Congress, *which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.*"

Internal Improvements.—A bill has passed to the third reading, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to authorise the President to cause surveys, plans and estimates to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals as may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the mail, designating in the case of each canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop-navigation. The bill authorises the appointment of two or more engineers, and the employment of officers of the engineer corps, and appropriates $30,000 to defray the expense. The question on the engrossment of the bill was carried, by yeas 114, nays 68. This decision may be considered as putting to rest in congress, the long debated question of the constitutionality and expediency of internal improvements; for it is not to be presumed that so considerable an expenditure would be incurred, to examine whether improvements can be made, if there be no intention to make any of those which may be found practicable.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Jan. 17, 1824.*

"This week has been occupied by the Legislature to little better purpose than the last. In the House of Representatives the squabble has been upon a report brought in, proposing to new model the election laws in a particular way. Upon this it has been debated, and debated, whether the judiciary branch has the power of declaring acts of the Legislature unconstitutional; which same thing has been debated ever since the beginning of our government, and will continue to be until the end of it, without much illuminating the public, or converting individuals, one way or the other. The report was adopted to-day, 65 to 19.

"The Senate has discovered a little more vivacity than usual this week. Who is the superior, the Legislature or the Judiciary, in the construction of laws, came before them on a motion made by Mr. Burnside, to introduce into a bill authorising county commissioners to sell vacated lands for taxes, a cure for all defects in commissioners' sales. The motion was not pressed upon, having been withdrawn by the mover.

"A bill has passed the Senate by 18 to 7, laying a foundation for a general system of education.

"The friends of Jackson in this part of the world are determined not to succumb to the assumption of power on the part of members of the Legislature. Their delegates will go to Huntingdon, in spite of King Caucus."

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

In an Address to the Members of Congress, advising them to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, published in the Statesman of last week, and signed by Messrs. Riddle, Shaler, Pentland, Lowrie, &c. we have the following paragraph:

"We are aware of the pains taken by some individuals to produce a different impression. But the controversy between the caucus candidate and any other one *put in nomination*, will eventually be esteemed as a contest between a *Democratic* and *Federal* candidate, and that impression once created on the public mind, a lasting good might may be given, to the hopes of those who may oppose the caucus nomination."

Such is the power which its friends claim for a *Caucus*. With what contempt must these liege subjects of his majesty have heard of the abdication of King Caucus, as communicated to them by the circular from 14 Pennsylvania Members of Congress, received in town the very day their address came forth in the Statesman!

The session of the New-York legislature commenced on the 6th inst. Gov. Yeates, in his Message, endeavors to dispossess De Witt Clinton of all credit on account of the Erie Canal; and to persuade the legislature to retain in their own hands the appointment of Electors of President. How far he may succeed in divesting Mr. Clinton of his fame, we cannot estimate; but there appears a strong probability that his advice, as to the Electors, will not have its desired effect.

On the 1st January, as stated last week, Mr Harris presented Gen. Jackson with the pocket telescope used by Gen. Washington. On the 8th, Mr. Mercer, a member of Congress from Virginia, presented him with the *pistols* worn by Gen. Washington during the revolution, and received from La Fayette. These arms were sent to Mr. Mercer by Wm Robinson, Esq. of Virginia, one of Washington's legatees, for the purpose of being presented to the Hero of Orleans.

Steam Boat navigation extending.—On the 10th inst. the Steam Boat Rufus Putnam, Capt Green, of Marietta, ascended the Muskingum to Zanesville, Ohio, with freight and about 80 passengers. This being the first visit of a steam boat to Zanesville, her arrival afforded much gratification to the villagers. On the 13th, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, went on board, with a band of music, and enjoyed a voyage of several hours. On the 14th the Putnam departed with freight for Louisville.

From an Eastern paper.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

"Mr. Webster's Speech on the Greek Question is awaited with great expectation. It is whispered that Mr. Clay intends putting forth his strength on the subject. It is thought, too, that Randolph may be enticed into the field, as he is a man of true classic feeling. The difficulty will be, that there will be no serious opposition, probably; and he cannot speak without the dear delight of resistance.—It will be a rare feast, should these three orators, so renowned, yet so different from each other, meet a theme, which would make the tamest bosom thrill, and kindle the coldest imagination.

"There is some reason to believe, that an interesting Report may be expected from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Forsyth, the Chairman, has had the opportunity, by his residence in Europe, to look a little closely into European politics: and it is to be presumed that the tone with which he will speak of them, will not be measured by courtly rules. It is tho't that the recent request of the President will produce a detailed *secret* communication. There can be no doubt, that the President is in possession of facts, which fully justify the significant phrases of his Message.

THE TARIFF.

The following are some of the duties, proposed by the bill reported by Mr. Tod, from the Committee of Manufactures:

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1825; and after that time, a duty of 33 1-3d per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures, (other than those specified in the bill,) of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1825; afterwards a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1826; afterwards a duty of 40 per cent. ad volorem, until June 1, 1827; and, after that time, a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents per pound. On leaden shot, 3½ cents; red or white led, 4 cents per pound. On hemp, 2 cents per pound; flax 3 cents; tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound. On iron, in bars or bolts $1 12 per cwt.; on round iron or brazier's rods, nail or spike rods, iron in sheets, hoop iron, and on iron slit or rolled, 3 cents per pound: iron nails five cents per pound. On tallow 4 cents, three-fourths of which is allowed as a drawback on re-exportation; tallow candles, 5 cents; and sperm candles, 8 cents per pound. On wheat, 25 cents per bushel; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel. On castor oil, 40 cents per gallon. On all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per cent. on the present duties.

On Brussels carpeting 50 cents per square yard. Other carpeting 20 cents per square yard. Coal 6 cents per bushel. On window glass, 8 by 10, 3 dollars per 100 square feet; 10 by 12, 3 dollars and 50 cents. Black quart bottles 2 dollars per groce. On all wares of cut glass not specified, 3 cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. On other articles of glass, 2 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. On folio and quarto post paper, 20 cents per pound.—On foolscap 17 cents per pound; printing paper 10 cents; sheathing paper, binders' and box boards and wrapping paper, 3 cents per pound; all other paper 15 cents per pound.

The second section provides that all articles composed of mixed materials shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject.

The third section provides, that, from and after June 30, 1824, there shall be added to the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, the full amount of such bounty or premium, as, on the exportation of such similar articles, may be paid or allowed in the country from which the same shall be exported, or in which they shall be manufactured or produced.

The 4th section provides, that, on all articles imported into the United States, in foreign vessels, after the respective periods as above stated, there shall be imposed an additional duty of ten per cent.; the vessels of those nations excepted in whose favor provision has been made by act of Congress or treaty stipulations.

On the 6th inst. in the Senate of the U States, Mr. Findlay submitted a resolution, that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to employ a part of the engineer corps in ascertaining the practicability to make a canal navigation from the Schuylkill, at or near Philadelphia, by the city of Lancaster, to the Susquehanna; and to connect, by canals, the Allegheny and Lake Erie, with estimates of expense, &c.

The *Hon. John Young*, of Greensburgh, has contributed *Fifty Dollars*, to aid the Greeks in their struggle for independence.

Fire.—On Saturday night, the 27th ult. a house in Ebensburgh, owned by John Murray, Esq. and in the occupancy of Mr. Hager, as a tavern, was consumed by fire. Mr. Hager lost all the property he had in the house, and what was most distressing, two young females perished in the flames.—*Huntingdon Gazette.*

Consistency.—Pending the late General Election, the *expectants* were all in arms against the election of Mr. Gregg on account of his age. A man, *then*, of "*three score and ten*," was superannuated and unfit to perform the duties of any office; but *now*, one, *upwards of seventy years old*, is better calculated for office than a younger man, at least Gov. Shulze must have thought so, when he appointed Mr. Ker, of this county.—*Huntingdon Gazette.*

There can be no objection to a Governor's being prompt in making his appointments to office, provided they are general; but, when particular individuals are selected to gratify political enmity, it is a circumstance much to be regretted.—Richard Smith, Esq. late Register and Recorder of this county, died, a short time before the Election, leaving an amiable widow in rather embarrassed circumstances. John A. Henderson, Esq. voluntarily accepted an appointment to the offices held by Mr. Smith, *for the exclusive benefit of his Widow*, and the petition, signed by "both sides of the house," set forth the object of the applicant, a paper which is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the notoriety of this circumstance, the small pittance arising from the office in question, must be snatched from the *Widow* by Governor Shulze, on the very threshold of his executive authority. The Commission to Mr. Ker was dated on the 1st January, instant, and he took possession of the office within 48 hours after it reached the borough.—*Ibid.*

An association of young men has been formed in Baltimore, styling themselves the *Jackson Club*. In that city a public meeting was advertised to be held on the 7th, to obtain the opinion of the people on the propriety of supporting Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

The urbanity of deportment, the dignified and polished manners of *General Jackson*, are said to have won for him all hearts in Washington.

In the house of delegates of Virginia, on the 30th ult. Mr. Colson observed, "were the people of Virginia to declare the man whom they would choose to exalt to the high station of President, I am persuaded *General Jackson* would be found the favorite of the people and receive the highest number of votes."

Mr Taylor, among other remarks and assertions in reply, said, that he verily believed that the state of New York now waited for the decision of Virginia, to follow her example and tread in her steps: and Pennsylvania, which now seems so passive, so quiescent and inert, only waits the determination of Virginia to be roused into action and to pursue her measures.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 9th inst. for the purpose of recommending a Congressional caucus, but failed in the object for which it was called. Much confusion and disorder prevailed, and the meeting was adjourned until Saturday, the 17th. The adjournment was carried by the force of the friends of General Jackson, who, to a man, are opposed to a caucus—*Lanc. Gaz.*

Hogs.—The number of hogs which have passed through this place to an eastern market, during the fall and up to the present time, have been estimated at *thirty five thousand.*

St Clairsville Post.

U S Navy.—There are sixteen vessels in actual service: one ship of the line, three frigates, seven ships and brigs, and five schooners, besides the fleet of small vessels, fifteen in number, equipped for the suppression of piracy. There are laid up in ordinary, 6 ships of the line, four frigates, one steam frigate, and one receiving ship.

The Lake fleets—are all very much decayed. Ships on the stocks—Five ships of the line and five frigates of the first class. All these but two could be launched in 90 days.

Two Captains, eight Lieutenants and seventeen Midshipmen, have died during the last year.

Ib.

Gen. Wilkinson.—This veteran is stated in the New-Orleans papers to be about to return from Mexico to this country.—During his residence among the Mexicans he had met with the most marked and distinguished regard. Having carried with him a portrait of General Washington, which he presented to the government of Mexico, it was received with great consideration: and by a resolution of Congress, it was ordered to be suspended in a conspicuous part of the Representative Hall. It is understood that Gen. Wilkinson's business in that country was the adjustment of some personal claims and some belonging to a company at New Orleans, which they made against the government. They were received with becoming respect, but the Congress then sitting had referred them for decision to the new Congress, which was to assemble on the 1st. Dec.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

We have a story from Gibraltar, of the Dey of Algiers' having resolved to put all the Moors to death; and that our Consul, Mr. Shaler, had protected the one in his employ at the risk of his life. It is not, however, vouched for as absolutely true.

Wash. City Gaz.

FROM MEXICO.—The National Gazette has received a Copy of the Draft of a Constitution submitted to the Constituent Congress by its committee on the 20th November last. It is a close imitation of the Constitution of the United States in almost every respect, except that it recognizes a National Religion (the Catholic of course.) Each Province, or State, of the Confederated Republic, is, like our states, to be free, sovereign, and independent. We do not understand, from the article in the Gazette, that this Constitution has been adopted, but merely reported. We hope that, before this time, it has been, and that Mexico may be hailed as a full Sister of the United States.

Nat. Intel.

Foreign.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

By the packet ship Don Quixote, Captain Clarke, arrived at New York on Wednesday, whence she sailed on the 7th December, Paris papers of the 4th of that month have been received.

The advices from London are to the 1st of December, two days later than were received by the way of Waterford. The only article of moment is the following, from the London Courier:

"We lately announced the return of Doctor Mackay, from Mexico, whither, it was said, he had been sent on a mission by government.—We have reason to believe, from information on which we can rely, that this is correct.—The Doctor has negociated a commercial treaty with Mexico, the bases of which are very advantageous to this country. He has kept the subject so secret, that no one was aware of its nature.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains the following intelligence of a recent date from the Morea: The Pacha of Scutari has failed in his enterprize against Etolia and Missolungi. The Turks of Negropont being compelled to shut themselves up in the principal fortresses, have even abandoned Karystos, which is said to be occupied by the Greeks. The fort of Corinth is also in their possession. Coron and Modon are negotiating relative to submission, and Patras is so closely blockaded by the Greek forces, that the garrison dares no longer make sorties.

The Greek government takes occasion to turn this circumstance into profit. Several corps are marching upon Thessaly; Colocotroni is proceeding upon Thermopylæ. Odysseus and Demetrius Ypsilanti are directing their troops upon Boitouni. On the side of Sicily the Greek Capitans who defended the Forts of Souli, &c. marching upon Acarnania, from whence they will turn towards Thessaly, and advance upon Larissa, leaving a corps of observation in the province of Arta. It is against this place that all the efforts of the Greeks are to be directed, and the result must shortly be known.

The body of Riego escaped mutilation after his execution, the populace being averse to its suffering such indignity.

The wife (now widow) and brother of Riego, had petitioned the King of France to protect the life of that Patriot; but their prayers were too late—the fatal cord had been drawn.

A subscription has been set on foot in London for the relief of the widow of Riego.—*Boston Statesman.*

Notice to Land Owners.—The lands in Virginia which have been vested in the Literary Fund, for the non payment of taxes, will be absolutely forfeited if not redeemed prior to the 23d Feb. 1824, by payment of arrearages and damages *into the Treasury of that state.*

Married,

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tydings, Mr. DAVID W. MILLER, to Miss NANCY GIBSON, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Woolman Gibson, all of this city.

At Huntingdon, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Dr. *Jonathan H. Dorsey*, of Lewistown, to Miss *Mary H. Allison*, daughter of Robert Allison, Esq. of Huntingdon.

Died,

On Sunday last, at her residence in this city, Mrs. MARIA BUTLER, relict of the late General Richard Butler, aged 63 years.

WM. H. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Fourth, beween Market and Wood Streets.
Jan. 23—3t.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February, 1824, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Geo. G. Wright,
Jan. 23—2. *Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the assessment and appropriation of taxes for the year 1824, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and common councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in council assembled, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied, and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of said city made taxable, the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, which shall be appropriated in the following manner,—*To wit:*

No. 1.	Mayor's salary,	$200	
	Treasurer's ditto	150	
	Constable's, for attendance at markets,	52	
	Clerk of the market's salary,	100	
	Assessor's ditto	50	
	Clerks of the Councils' ditto	150	
	Street Commissioner's, do	200	
	Bell Ringer's do	40	
			$942 00
No. 2.	For preparing and paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,		250 00
3.	Repairing the landings on the Allegheny River,		30 00
4.	Paving Garrison Alley from Penn to Liberty street,		126 00
5.	Paving Penn street from St. Clair street to Cecil's Alley,		260 00
6.	Cecil's Alley from Penn street to the river,		210 00
7.	Paving Marbury street from Liberty to Penn street,		263 00
8.	Repairing Front street from Short to West street,		10 00
9	Repairing Ferry st. Landing,		50 00
10	Market street Wharf,		20 00
11.	Landings at Monongahela Bridge and Cherry Alley,		20 00
12.	Raising Ross street Wharf,		30 00
13.	Pavement of Ross street from Front to Second street,		218 00
14.	Pavement of Front to Ross Street,		270 00
15.	Grant street Wharf,		5 00
16.	Pavement of Fourth street, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley,		160 00
17.	Improving drain on Grant's hill,		10 00
18.	Seventh street, at Coal Lane,		5 00
19.	Paving Seventh from Smithfield to Grant street.		320 00
20.	Paving Diamond alley to Smithfield street,		70 00
21.	Cleaning streets,		650 00
22.	Collection and lost taxes,		250 00
23.	Credits for old pavements,		800 00
24	Stationary and fuel,		11 00
25.	Contingent fund,		1020 00
			$6000 00

Section 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following sums of money be applied to the redemption of the city paper, *viz:*

Balance of Taxes due by the City Collector for 1822 and 1823,	$2500
City Revenue for the year 1824,	1200
	$3700

Section 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets, shall, on or before the first day of May next, report in writing to the Street Commissioner, that they will have their curb stones set and side pavements made agreeably to the Ordinances of this City: And the Street Commissioner is hereby required, to make a written report thereof to the Councils, at their first meeting in May.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1824.

Alex Johnston, Jr
Pres't Com. Council.

Attest—J. B. OLIVER, *Cl'k. Com. Council.*

John Canon,
Pres't. Sel. Com. pro tem.
Chief Clerk Council.

AUCTION SALES.

Elegant Furniture Sale.

On Friday Morning, 30th instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

At the dwelling of GEORGE POE, Jr. Esq. corner of Grant and Second Streets,

Will be sold,

Brussels and Venetian CARPETS,
Hair-Stuffed SOFA,
Patent Argand, Bronze and Gilt LAMPS,
French Porcelain Mantle ORNAMENTS,
Cut Glass GIRANDOLES,
Elegant Gilt Framed ENGRAVINGS and PAINTINGS,
French Porcelain TABLE & TEA SETS,
India China DINNER SETS:

Together with a variety of elegant

PLATED WARE
And other Furniture.

The whole may be viewed two days previous to the sale.

John D. Davis,
Jan 23—2t *Auctioneer.*

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 31st inst.

AT SIX O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

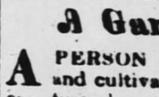
TERMS AT SALE.

John D. Davis, Auc.
Jan. 23—2t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,



Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.
Jan. 23, 1824.

DIVIDEND.

THE MANAGERS of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, have this day declared a Dividend of *five per cent* on the Capital Stock of the Association, for the last six months,—which will be placed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association, within twenty days.

By order of the Board of Managers.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1824.—[Jan. 23—3t.]

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

THIRTY BARRELS

Prime Quality
NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR.
Jan. 2,—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Chadwick*, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for immediate settlement.

Thomas Chadwick,
Robert Cunliff. } *Acting Ex'rs.*
Pitt Township, Jan. 23—3t

A Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON well qualified to take charge of and cultivate an extensive Garden, and who can furnish satisfactory recommendation, will find an advantageous situation, by applying at this office. Jan. 16—tf.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed from James Morrison to the subscriber, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1818, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, in book Y, page 307: And also, by virtue of an agreement, made on the 14th day of January, 1820, between the subscriber and Robert Patterson, recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in book B 2, volume 27, page 428, &c.; and of another agreement, made on the 14th February, 1820, between the last named parties, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in book B 2, vol. 27, pages 252, 253, and of the power and authority therein contained and vested in me, by the said deed and agreements—I will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder,

On Friday, the 30th day of January, inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

On Second-street, adjoining where I now live, being part of Lot No. 283, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 20 feet front, and about 80 feet deep, on which there is a Frame Shop, and part of two Brick Kitchens.

ALSO, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground,

on Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, 35½ feet front, and about 60 feet deep, being part of Lot No. 317, in the city of Pittsburgh, on which are two Frame Tenements, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Reaney and Mr. Cheetham. This lot is held by perpetual lease, and is subject to a yearly ground rent of two dollars per foot.

The papers above referred to, may be seen at any time, at my office, in Fourth Street. Indisputable titles will be given.

M. B. Lowrie.
January 16, 1824.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1824.

☞ The Pittsburgh POST-OFFICE is removed to the dwelling-house of the Post-Master, in *Second*, a few doors east of Market-Street.

President's Message.—In answer to the call of Congress for information respecting the intention of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late American colonies, and the disposition of any government to resist such combination, Mr. Monroe states, in a Message dated the 12th inst. "I possess no information on that subject, not known to Congress, *which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.*"

Internal Improvements.—A bill has passed to the third reading, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to authorize the President to cause surveys, plans and estimates to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the mail, designating in the case of each canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation. The bill authorizes the appointment of two or more engineers, and the employment of officers of the engineer corps, and appropriates $30,000 to defray the expense. The question on the engrossment of the bill was carried, by yeas 114, nays 82. This decision may be considered as putting to rest in congress, the long debated question of the constitutionality and expediency of internal improvements; for it is not to be presumed that so considerable an expenditure would be incurred, to examine whether improvements can be made, if there be no intention to make any of those which may be found practicable.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Jan.* 17, 1824.

"This week has been occupied by the Legislature to little better purpose than the last. In the House of Representatives the squabble has been upon a report brought in, proposing to new model the election laws in a particular way. Upon this it has been debated, and debated whether the judiciary branch has the power of declaring acts of the Legislature unconstitutional; which same thing has been debated ever since the beginning of our government, and will continue to be until the end of it, without much illuminating the public, or converting individuals, one way or the other. The report was adopted to-day, 65 to 19.

"The Senate has discovered a little more vivacity than usual this week. Who is the superior, the Legislature or the Judiciary, in the construction of laws, came before them on a motion made by Mr. Burnside, to introduce into a bill authorizing county commissioners to sell unseated lands for taxes, a cure for all defects in commissioners' sales. The motion was not passed upon, having been withdrawn by the mover.

"A bill has passed the Senate by 18 to 7, laying a foundation for a general system of education.

"The friends of Jackson in this part of the world are determined not to succumb to the assumption of power on the part of members of the Legislature. Their delegates will go to Huntingdon, in spite of King Caucus."

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

In an Address to the Members of Congress, advising them to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, published in the Statesman of last week, and signed by Messrs. Riddle, Shaler, Pentland, Lowrie, &c. we have the following paragraph:

"We are aware of the pains taken by some individuals to produce a different impression. But the controversy between the caucus candidate and *any other one put in nomination*, will eventually be esteemed as a contest between a *Democratic* and *Federal* candidate, and that impression once created on the public mind, a lasting good night may be given, to the hopes of those who may oppose the caucus nomination."

Such is the power which its friends claim for a *Caucus*. With what contempt must these liege subjects of his majesty have heard of the abdication of King Caucus, as communicated to them by the circular from 14 Pennsylvania Members of Congress, received in town the very day their address came forth in the Statesman!

The session of the New-York legislature commenced on the 6th inst. Gov. Yeates, in his Message, endeavors to deprive De Witt Clinton of all credit on account of the Great Canal; and to persuade the legislature to retain in their own hands the appointment of Electors of President. How far he may succeed in divesting Mr. Clinton of his fame we cannot estimate; but there appears a strong probability that his advice, as to the Electors, will not have its desired effect.

On the 1st January, as stated last week, Mr Austin presented Gen. Jackson with the pocket telescope used by Gen. Washington. On the 8th, Mr. Mercer, a member of Congress from Virginia, presented him with the *pistols* worn by Gen. Washington during the revolution, and received from La Fayette. These arms were sent to Mr. Mercer by Wm Robinson, Esq. of Virginia, one of Washington's legatees, for the purpose of being presented to the Hero of Orleans.

Steam Boat navigation extending.—On the 10th inst. the Steam Boat Rufus Putnam, Capt Green, of Marietta, ascended the Muskingum to Zanesville, Ohio, with freight and about 80 passengers. This being the first visit of a steam boat to Zanesville, her arrival afforded much gratification to the villagers. On the 13th, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, went on board, with a band of music, and enjoyed a voyage of several hours. On the 14th the Putnam departed with freight for Louisville.

From an Eastern paper.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

"Mr. Webster's Speech on the Greek Question is awaited with great expectations. It is whispered that Mr. Clay intends putting forth his strength on the subject. It is thought, too, that Randolph may be enticed into the field, as he is a man of true classic feeling. The difficulty will be, that there will be no serious opposition, probably; and he cannot speak without the dear delight of resistance.—It will be a rare feast, should these three orators, so renowned, yet so different from each other, treat a theme, which would make the tamest bosom thrill, and kindle the coldest imagination.

"There is some reason to believe, that an interesting Report may be expected from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Forsyth, the Chairman, has had the opportunity, by his residence in Europe, to look a little closely into European politics: and it is to be presumed that the tone with which he will speak of them, will not be measured by courtly rules. It is tho't that the recent request of the President will produce a detailed *secret* communication. There can be no doubt, that the President is in possession of facts, which fully justify the significant phrases of his Message.

THE TARIFF.

The following are some of the duties, proposed by the bill reported by Mr. Tod, from the Committee of Manufactures:

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1825; and after that time, a duty of 33 1-3d per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures, (other than those specified in the bill,) of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1825; afterwards a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1826; afterwards a duty of 40 per cent. ad volorem, until June 1, 1827; and, after that time, a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents per pound. On leaden shot, 3½ cents; red or white led, 4 cents per pound. On hemp, 2 cents per pound; flax 3 cents; tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound. On iron, in bars or bolts $1 12 per cwt.; on round iron or brazier's rods, nail or spike rods, iron in sheets, hoop iron, and on iron slit or rolled, 3 cents per pound; iron nails five cents per pound. On tallow 4 cents, three-fourths of which is allowed as a drawback on re-exportation; tallow candles, 5 cents; and sperm candles, 8 cents per pound. On wheat, 25 cents per bushel; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel. On castor oil, 40 cents per gallon. On all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per cent. on the present duties.

On Brussels carpeting 50 cents per square yard. Other carpeting 20 cents per square yard. Coal 6 cents per bushel. On window glass, 8 by 10, 3 dollars per 100 square feet; 10 by 12, 3 dollars and 50 cents. Black quart bottles 2 dollars per groce. On all wares of cut glass not specified, 3 cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. On other articles of glass, 2 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. On folio and quarto post paper, 20 cents per pound.—On foolscap 17 cents per pound; printing paper 10 cents; sheathing paper, binders' and box boards and wrapping paper, 3 cents per pound; all other paper 15 cents per pound.

The second section provides that all articles composed of mixed materials shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject.

The third section provides, that, from and after June 30, 1824, there shall be added to the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, the full amount of such bounty or premium, as, on the exportation of such similar articles, may be paid or allowed in the country from which the same shall be exported, or in which they shall be manufactured or produced.

The 4th section provides, that, on all articles imported into the United States, in foreign vessels, after the respective periods as above stated, there shall be imposed an additional duty of ten per cent.; the vessels of those nations excepted in whose favor provision has been made by act of Congress or treaty stipulations.

On the 6th inst. in the Senate of the U. States, Mr. Findlay submitted a resolution, that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to employ a part of the engineer corps in ascertaining the practicability to make a canal navigation from the Schuylkill, at or near Philadelphia, by the city of Lancaster, to the Susquehanna; and to connect, by canals, the Allegheny and Lake Erie, with estimates of expense, &c.

The *Hon. John Young*, of Greensburgh, has contributed *Fifty Dollars*, to aid the Greeks in their struggle for independence.

Fire.—On Saturday night, the 27th ult. a house in Ebensburgh, owned by John Murray, Esq. and in the occupancy of Mr. Hager, as a tavern, was consumed by fire. Mr. Hager lost all the property he had in the house, and what was most distressing, two young females perished in the flames.—*Huntingdon Gazette.*

Consistency.—Pending the late General Election, the *expectants* were all in arms against the election of Mr. Gregg on account of his age. A man, *then*, of "*three score and ten*," was superannuated and unfit to perform the duties of any office; but *now*, one, *upwards of seventy years old*, is better calculated for office than a younger man, at least Gov. Shulze must have thought so, when he appointed Mr. Ker, of this county.—*Huntingdon Gazette.*

There can be no objection to a Governor's being prompt in making his appointments to office, provided they are general; but, when particular individuals are selected to gratify political enmity, it is a circumstance much to be regretted.—Richard Smith, Esq. late Register and Recorder of this county, died, a short time before the Election, leaving an amiable widow in rather embarrassed circumstances. John A. Henderson, Esq. voluntarily accepted an appointment to the offices held by Mr. Smith, *for the exclusive benefit of his Widow*, and the petition, signed by "both sides of the house," set forth the object of the applicant, a paper which is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the notoriety of this circumstance, the small pittance arising from the office in question, must be snatched from the *Widow* by Governor Shulze, on the very threshold of his executive authority. The Commission to Mr. Ker was dated on the 1st January, instant, and he took possession of the office within 48 hours after it reached the borough.—*Ibid.*

An association of young men has been formed in Baltimore, styling themselves the *Jackson Club*. In that city a public meeting was advertised to be held on the 7th, to obtain the opinion of the people on the propriety of supporting Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

The urbanity of deportment, the dignified and polished manners of *General Jackson*, are said to have won for him all hearts in Washington.

In the house of delegates of Virginia, on the 30th ult. Mr. Colson observed, "were the people of Virginia to declare the man whom they would choose to exalt to the high station of President, I am persuaded *General Jackson* would be found the favorite of the people and receive the highest number of votes."

Mr Taylor, among other remarks and assertions in reply, said, that he verily believed that the state of New York now waited for the decision of Virginia, to follow her example and tread in her steps: and Pennsylvania, which now seems so passive, so quiescent and inert, only waits the determination of Virginia to be roused into action and to pursue her measures.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 9th inst. for the purpose of recommending a Congressional caucus, but failed in the object for which it was called. Much confusion and disorder prevailed, and the meeting was adjourned until Saturday, the 17th. The adjournment was carried by the force of the friends of General Jackson, who, to a man, are opposed to a caucus.—*Lanc. Gaz.*

Hogs.—The number of hogs which have passed through this place to an eastern market, during the fall and up to the present time, have been estimated at *thirty five thousand*.

St Clairsville Post.

U. S. Navy.—There are sixteen vessels in actual service: one ship of the line, three frigates, seven ships and brigs, and five schooners, besides the fleet of small vessels, fifteen in number, equipped for the suppression of piracy. There are laid up in ordinary, 6 ships of the line, four frigates, one steam frigate, and one receiving ship.

The Lake fleets—are all very much decayed. Ships on the stocks—Five ships of the line and five frigates of the first class. All these buildings could be launched in 90 days.

Two Captains, eight Lieutenants and seven teen Midshipmen, have died during the last year.

Ib.

Gen. Wilkinson.—This veteran is stated in the New-Orleans papers to be about to return from Mexico to this country.—During his residence among the Mexicans he had met with the most marked and distinguished regard. Having carried with him a portrait of General Washington, which he presented to the government of Mexico, it was received with great consideration: and by a resolution of Congress, it was ordered to be suspended in a conspicuous part of the Representative Hall. It is understood that Gen. Wilkinson's business in that country was the adjustment of some personal claims and some belonging to a company at New Orleans, which they made against the government. They were received with becoming respect, but the Congress then sitting had referred them for decision to the new Congress, which was to assemble on the 1st. Dec.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

We have a story from Gibraltar, of the Dey of Algiers' having resolved to put all the Moors to death; and that our Consul, Mr. Shaler, had protected the one in his employ at the risk of his life. It is not, however, vouched for as absolutely true.

Wash. City Gaz.

FROM MEXICO.—The National Gazette has received a Copy of the Draft of a Constitution submitted to the Constituent Congress by its committee on the 20th November last. It is a close imitation of the Constitution of the United States in almost every respect, except that it recognizes a National Religion (the Catholic of course.) Each Province, or State, of the Confederated Republic, is, like our states, to be free, sovereign, and independent. We do not understand, from the article in the Gazette, that this Constitution has been adopted, but merely reported. We hope that, before this time, it has been, and that Mexico may be hailed as a full Sister of the United States.

Nat. Intel.

Foreign.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16

By the packet ship Don Quixote, Captain Clarke, arrived at New York on Wednesday, whence she sailed on the 7th December, Paris papers of the 4th of that month have been received.

The advices from London are to the 1st of December, two days later than were received by the way of Waterford. The only article of moment is the following, from the London Courier:

"We lately announced the return of Doctor Mackay, from Mexico, whither, it was said, he had been sent on a mission by government.—We have reason to believe, from information on which we can rely, that this is correct.—The Doctor has negociated a commercial treaty with Mexico, the bases of which are very advantageous to this country. He has kept the subject so secret, that no one was aware of its nature.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains the following intelligence of a recent date from the Morea: The Pacha of Scutari has failed in his enterprize against Etolia and Missolungi. The Turks of Negropont being compelled to shut themselves up in the principal fortresses, have even abandoned Karystos, which is said to be occupied by the Greeks. The fort of Corinth is also in their possession. Coran and Modon are negotiating relative to submission, and Patras is so closely blockaded by the Greek forces, that the garrison dares no longer make sorties.

The Greek government takes occasion to turn this circumstance into profit. Several corps are marching upon Thessaly; Colocotroni is proceeding upon Thermopylæ. Odysseus and Demetrius Ypsilanti are directing their troops upon Zeitouni. On the side of Etolia the Greek Captains who defeated the Pacha of Scutari, are marching upon Acarnania, from whence they will turn towards Thessaly, and advance upon Larissa, leaving a corps of observation in the province of Arta. It is against this place that all the efforts of the Greeks are to be directed, and the result must shortly be known.

The body of Riego escaped mutilation after his execution, the populace being averse to its suffering such indignity.

The wife (now widow) and brother of Riego, had petitioned the King of France to protect the life of that Patriot; but their prayers were too late—the fatal cord had been drawn.

A subscription has been set on foot in London for the relief of the widow of Riego.—*Boston Statesman.*

Notice to Land Owners.—The lands in Virginia which have been vested in the Literary Fund, for the non payment of taxes, will be absolutely forfeited if not redeemed prior to the 23d Feb. 1824, by payment of arrearages and damages *into the Treasury of that state.*

Married,

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tydings, Mr. DAVID W. MILLER, to Miss NANCY GIBSON, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Woolman Gibson, all of this city.

At Huntingdon, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Dr. *Jonathan H. Dorsey*, of Lewistown, to Miss *Mary H. Allison*, daughter of Robert Allison, Esq. of Huntingdon.

Died,

On Sunday last, at her residence in this city, Mrs. MARIA BUTLER, relict of the late General Richard Butler, aged 63 years.

WM. H. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Fourth, beween Market and Wood Streets.
Jan. 23—3t.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February, 1824, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Geo. G. Wright,
Jan. 23—2. *Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the assessment and appropriation of taxes for the year 1824, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and common councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in council assembled, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied, and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of said city made taxable, the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, which shall be appropriated in the following manner,—*To wit:*

No. 1.	Mayor's salary,	$200	
	Treasurer's ditto	150	
	Constable's, for attendance at markets,	52	
	Clerk of the market's salary,	100	
	Assessor's ditto	50	
	Clerks of the Councils' ditto	150	
	Street Commissioner's, do	200	
	Bell Ringer's do	40	
			$942 00
No. 2.	For preparing and paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,		250 00
3.	Repairing the landings on the Allegheny River,		30 00
4.	Paving Garrison Alley from Penn to Liberty street,		126 00
5.	Paving Penn street from St. Clair street to Cecil's Alley,		260 00
6.	Cecil's Alley from Penn street to the river,		210 00
7.	Paving Marbury street from Liberty to Penn street,		263 00
8.	Repairing Front street from Short to West street,		10 00
9	Repairing Ferry st. Landing.		50 00
10	Market street Wharf,		20 00
11.	Landings at Monongahela Bridge and Cherry Alley,		20 00
12.	Raising Ross street Wharf,		30 00
13.	Pavement of Ross street from Front to Second street,		218 00
14.	Pavement of Front to Ross Street,		270 00
15.	Grant street Wharf,		5 00
16.	Pavement of Fourth street, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley,		160 00
17.	Improving drain on Grant's hill,		10 00
18.	Seventh street, at Coal Lane,		5 00
19.	Paving Seventh from Smithfield to Grant street.		320 00
20.	Paving Diamond alley to Smithfield street,		70 00
21.	Cleaning streets,		650 00
22.	Collection and lost taxes,		250 00
23.	Credits for old pavements,		800 00
24	Stationary and fuel,		11 00
25.	Contingent fund,		1020 00
			$6000 00

Section 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following sums of money be applied to the redemption of the city paper, *viz:*

Balance of Taxes due by the City Collector for 1822 and 1823.	$2500
City Revenue for the year 1824,	1200
	$3700

Section 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets, shall, on or before the first day of May next, report in writing to the Street Commissioner that they will have their curb stones set and side pavements made agreeably to the Ordinances of this City: And the Street Commissioner is hereby required, to make a written report thereof to the Councils, at their first meeting in May.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1824.

Alex Johnston, Jr
Pres't Com. Council.

ATTEST—J. B. OLIVER, *Clk. Com. Council.*

John Carson,
Pres't. Sel. Coun pro tem.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk Select Council.*

AUCTION SALES.

Elegant Furniture Sale.

On Friday Morning, 30th instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

At the dwelling of GEORGE POE, Jr. Esq. corner of Grant and Second Streets,

Will be sold,

Brussels and Venetian CARPETS,
Hair-Stuffed SOFA,
Patent Argand, Bronze and Gilt LAMPS,
French Porcelain Mantle ORNAMENTS,
Cut Glass GIRANDOLES,
Elegant Gilt Framed ENGRAVINGS and PAINTINGS,
French Porcelain TABLE & TEA SETS,
India China DINNER SETS:

Together with a variety of elegant

PLATED WARE

And other Furniture.

The whole may be viewed two days previous to the sale.

John D. Davis,
Jan 23—2t *Auctioneer.*

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 31st inst.

AT SIX O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

TERMS AT SALE.

John D. Davis, Auc.

Jan. 23—2t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.
Jan. 23, 1824.

DIVIDEND.

THE MANAGERS of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, have this day declared a Dividend of *five per cent* on the Capital Stock of the Association, for the last six months,—which will be placed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association, within twenty days.

By order of the Board of Managers.

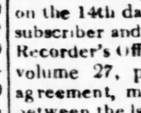
Geo. Cochran,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1824.—[Jan. 23—3t.]

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

THIRTY BARRELS



Prime Quality
NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Jan. 23—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Chadwick*, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for immediate settlement.

Thomas Chadwick, } *Acting*
Robert Cunliff. } *Ex'rs.*

Pitt Township, Jan. 23—3t

A Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON well qualified to take charge of and cultivate an extensive Garden, and who can furnish satisfactory recommendation, will find an advantageous situation, by applying at this office Jan. 16—tf.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed from James Morrison to the subscriber, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1818, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, in book Y, page 307: And also, by virtue of an agreement, made on the 14th day of January, 1820, between the subscriber and Robert Patterson, recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in book B 2, volume 27, page 428, &c.; and of another agreement, made on the 14th February, 1820, between the last named parties, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in book B 2, vol. 27, pages 252, 253, and of the power and authority therein contained and vested in me, by the said deed and agreements—I will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder,

On Friday, the 30th day of January, inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

On Second-street, adjoining where I now live, being part of Lot No 283, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 20 feet front, and about 80 feet deep, on which there is a Frame Shop, and part of two Brick Kitchens.

ALSO, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground,

on Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, 35½ feet front, and about 60 feet deep, being part of Lot No. 317, in the city of Pittsburgh, on which are two Frame Tenements, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Reaney and Mr. Sheetham. This lot is held by perpetual lease, and is subject to a yearly ground rent of two dollars per foot.

The papers above referred to, may be seen at any time, at my office, in Fourth Street. Indisputable titles will be given.

M. B. Lowrie.

January 16, 1824—3t.

Poetry.

WOMAN.

BY JAMES STUART.

When half creation's works were done,
Just formed the stars, the glowing sun,
And softly blushing skies;
And wide acrossearth's dewy lawn
Gleamed the first glances of the dawn,
And flowers began to rise.

Clad in her robe of tender green,
Nature delighted viewed the scene,
Pleased with each novel form;
And from each sweetly op'ning flower,
From hill and vale and shady bower,
She culled some lovely charm.

Soft o'er the lily's glowing white,
Tinged with the trembling ray of light,
She shed the rose's flush;
Just as the first-born morning gale,
Light-breathing o'er the spicy vale,
Deepened its virgin blush.

She drew the diamond from the mine,
And lustre from the stars that shine
Amid the cloudless sky;
And purest pearls, obscurely spread,
In ocean's dark and gloomy bed,
Remote from mortal eye.

She took the vi'let's blue,
The sweet carnation's mellow hue,
Rich with the tear of night;
Though the young beam of rising day
Had melted half the tear away,
In the first stream of light.

And now in elegance arrayed,
Her last, her fairest work she made,
Almost a seraph's frame:
To animate this form was given
A gentle spirit sent from heaven,
And WOMAN was her name.

Then on her softly smiling face,
She lavished every winning grace,
And every charm was there;
Upon her eye, the vi'let's blue,
Upon her cheek, the rose's hue,
The lily every where.

Yes, on that eye was seen to play
The lustre of the stellar ray,
The diamond's humid glow!
She threw, to form her bosom's globe,
Life's tender flush and Beauty's robe,
On wreaths of virgin snow.

Then Woman's lips in smiles withdrew
Their veils of rich carnation hue,
And pearls appear'd beneath;
And blest Arabia seem'd to pour
The perfume of its spicy store,
To mingle with her breath.

Hark! hark, she speaks, and silver strains
Melodious floating o'er the plains,
A nameless joy impart!
The Nightingale hath caught the tone,
And made that melting voice his own,
That vibrates on the heart.

Fond nature cast her glance around
The glowing sky, the flow'ry ground,
The day-diffusing sun;
On Woman last, her darling child,
She gazed; and said, with accent mild,
"Creation's work is done."

Miscellany.

BACHELORS.

'Tis yours unmoved to sever and to meet:
No pledge is sacred and no home is sweet.
Campbell.

I frequently see advertisements for board "where there are no children." If I had the right kind of talents, I should like to laugh at such young men, for young I will suppose them to be. I think if I were to advertise for board, a new thing would be seen under the sun. It would run thus:—Board wanted in a genteel family where there are nine or ten children! Such a sight always stirs my blood agreeably; and even though the lively little rogues may not always look tidy, and behave like men, I am not at once disgusted with them, but amuse myself with testing and comparing their talents and various inclinations; anticipating the day when they shall come forward upon the busy theatre of life, to add to the renown of the country, and contribute to the sum of human enjoyment.

In such a family, if I were a bachelor, I think I could occasionally spend an hour that would keep my heart warm,—smooth the rough points of my temper, and simplify my feelings; for it is no small part of my philosophy to follow nature, and cultivate the genuine and spontaneous sensibilities of humanity.

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N. Y. American.

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FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. *Market Street*

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonabl terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—6

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes, Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Creditors, Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the *second day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

J. H. Lambdin,
Jan. 9—3t CHR. *Bookseller*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I, Richard Geary, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary.
House Carpenter.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1824.

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,

OF PRIME QUALITY,
BY THE BARREL,
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1300000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*; Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes, Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice*; best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18—6

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

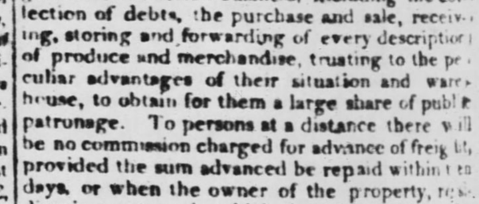
THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandize having, at a great expense, erected (about 50 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through a arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co
Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 18. (ym)

Poetry.

WOMAN.

BY JAMES STUART.

When half creation's works were done,
Just formed the stars, the glowing sun,
And softly blushing skies;
And wide acrossearth's dewy lawn
Gleamed the first glances of the dawn,
And flowers began to rise.

Clad in her robe of tender green,
Nature delighted viewed the scene,
Pleased with each novel form;
And from each sweetly op'ning flower,
From hill and vale and shady bower,
She culled some lovely charm.

Soft o'er the lily's glowing white,
Tinged with the trembling ray of light,
She shed the rose's flush;
Just as the first-born morning gale,
Light-breathing o'er the spicy vale,
Deepened its virgin blush.

She drew the diamond from the mine,
And lustre from the stars that shine
Amid the cloudless sky;
And purest pearls, obscurely spread,
In ocean's dark and gloomy bed,
Remote from mortal eye.

She took the vi'let's blue,
The sweet carnation's mellow hue,
Rich with the tear of night;
Though the young beam of rising day
Had melted half the tear away,
In the first stream of light.

And now in elegance arrayed,
Her last, her fairest work she made,
Almost a seraph's frame:
To animate this form was given
A gentle spirit sent from heaven,
And WOMAN was her name.

Then on her soft ly smiling face,
She lavished every winning grace,
And every charm was there;
Upon her eye, the vi'let's blue,
Upon her cheek, the rose's hue,
The lily every where.

Yes, on that eye was seen to play
The lustre of the stellar ray,
The diamond's humid glow!
She threw, to form her bosom's globe,
Life's tender flush and Beauty's robe,
On wreaths of virgin snow.

Then Woman's lips in smiles withdrew
Their veils of rich carnation hue,
And pearls appear'd beneath;
And blest Arabia seem'd to pour
The perfume of its spicy store,
To mingle with her breath.

Hark! hark, she speaks, and silver strains
Melodious floating o'er the plains,
A nameless joy impart!
The Nightingale hath caught the tone,
And made that melting voice his own,
That vibrates on the heart.

Fond nature cast her glance around
The glowing sky, the flow'ry ground,
The day-diffusing sun;
On Woman last, her darling child,
She gazed; and said, with accent mild,
"Creation's work is done."

Miscellany.

BACHELORS.

'Tis yours unmoved to sever and to meet:
No pledge is sacred and no home is sweet.
Campbell.

I frequently see advertisements for board "where there are no children." If I had the right kind of talents, I should like to laugh at such young men, for young I will suppose them to be. I think if I were to advertise for board, a new thing would be seen under the sun. It would run thus:—Board wanted in a genteel family where there are nine or ten children! Such a sight always stirs my blood agreeably; and even though the lively little rogues may not always look tidy, and behave like men, I am not at once disgusted with them, but amuse myself with testing and comparing their talents and various inclinations; anticipating the day when they shall come forward upon the busy theatre of life, to add to the renown of the country, and contribute to the sum of human enjoyment.

In such a family, if I were a bachelor, I think I could occasionally spend an hour that would keep my heart warm,—smooth the rough points of my temper, and simplify my feelings; for it is no small part of my philosophy to follow nature, and cultivate the genuine and spontaneous sensibilities of humanity.

These young men who lose the joys and benefits of home, and are early separated from the sanctity of the family board, very soon manifest the privation in ungentle and unaccommodating temper—a disrelish for children, and a contempt of the thousand little enchantments made on purpose for social life, and which constitute the bliss, and lightens the care of the domestic man.—But this contempt of family joys, and this sickly disgust, which secludes men from the appropriate duties and pleasures of manhood is all *flummery*. What more noble object of ambition can fill the mind, than the education of a family? Is it not an elevated purpose, worthy of the purest heart and brightest talents? To the discreet and virtuous of the female sex, we must look for the moral excellence of mankind. Let such women despise and reject the "lily-livered" dandies, whose hearts feel no generous throb, and whose cares are bounded by the cravings of their own distempered fancies. The man whose leisure hours have been spent at the Porter house and Theatre, will not long be charmed with the novelty and bliss of a woman's love. He will soon leave the refinements and seclusion of her parlour, for the bustle and variety of the Coffee-House; and even the lisping cherubs who assail his ear with the melting title of "FATHER," will not secure his attention, and fix his love of home. But, it is consolatory to know, that when men are degenerate and neglect their own offspring, the tender and assiduous mother still keeps her watch over the infant's slumbers; instils the first lesson of religion and virtue; guides and corrects the waywardness of youth; and with increased concern and exhaustless love, follows her immortal charge into manhood, and commends it to Heaven. And it is also a consoling truth; that women form the characters of men, and exert a powerful influence upon the virtue and elevation of the human mind, through every stage of existence from the cradle to the tomb.

N. Y. American.

Theophilus Cibber, in company with three other bon-vivants, made an excursion. Theophilas had a false set of teeth; the second, a glass eye; the third a cork leg; but the fourth had nothing particular, except a very remarkable way of shaking his head. They travelled in a post chaise, and as they were going the first stage, after each had made merry with his neighbor's infirmity, they agreed that at every baiting place they would affect the same singularity. When they came to breakfast, they were all to squint; and as the countrymen stood gaping round, where they were first set down, "od rod it, (cried one) how that man squints." "Why dom thee, (says a second) here's another squinting fellow!" The third was thought to be a better squinter than the other two; the fourth better than all the rest. In short, language cannot express how admirably they all squinted; for they went one degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they all appeared to have cork legs; and, stumbling about, made more diversion than they had done at breakfast. At tea they were all deaf. But at supper, which was at Dover, each man reassumed his character, the better to play his part in a farce they had concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber called out to the waiter, "Here, you fellow, take out my teeth." "Teeth, sir," said the man. "Aye, teeth, sir. Unscrew that wire, and you'll find they'll come out together." After some hesitation, the man did as he was ordered. This was no sooner performed, than the second called out, "Here, you, take out my eye."—"What, sir, (said the waiter) your eye?" "Yes, sir, my eye—come here, you stupid dog, pull up that eyelid, and it will come out as easy as possible." This done, the third cries out, "Here, you rascal, take off my leg," This he did with less reluctance, being apprised before that it was cork; and also conceived it was his last job. He was, however, mistaken.—The fourth watched his opportunity; and when the poor frightened waiter was surveying, with rueful countenance, the eye, teeth, and leg, lying upon the table, cried out, in a frightful hollow voice, "Come here, sir—take off my head!" Turning around, and seeing the man's head shake like a mandarin upon a chimney-piece, he darted out of the room, and after tumbling headlong down stairs, he ran about the house, swearing that the gentlemen above stairs were all devils.

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Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. *Market Street*

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonabl terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—6

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes,
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Creditors, Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the *second day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

J. H. Lambdin,
Jan. 9—3t CHR. *Bookseller*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I, Richard Geary, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary.
House Carpenter.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1824

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,

OF PRIME QUALITY,
BY THE BARREL,
POR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1800000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mohy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*; Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes, Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice*; best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale.

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December [illegible]

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, above the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALEY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone [illegible] house, adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parliament and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 239, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

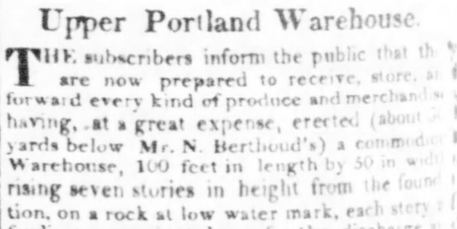
THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 30 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Where there have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through a arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co. Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12. [illegible]